REMARKS

1 & 2. Replacement sheets of drawings in accord with the Examiner's requirements are enclosed and each is marked "Replacement Sheet". Pages 4 and 6 have been amended so that the FIG. 2 be properly described due to the depiction of another trunnion assembly as required by the Examiner. No new matter has been introduced by the drawing change or the specification changes.

3 & 4. Claim 6 has now been amended to eliminate the double inclusion of "comprising a housing said housing having an interior space defined by an interior surface". Accordingly, claims 6-9 are now believed to be in accord with 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

5 & 6. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-14 and 16-19 are believed to be patentable under 35 USC 102(b) and not anticipated by Feger et al '962.

Feger discloses a very complicated and costly cement (not mortar) mixer in which high pressure lubricant pressure is constantly provided to both passageways or inlets 54 and 57 (see col. 3, l. 11-31). The packing assembly of Feger is partially located in the mixing drum (to the right of end wall 1) and extends through the aperture 51, and such assembly includes a rotatable section and a nonrotatable axially slidable section (see col. 4, l. 5-9).

More importantly the Feger cement mixer is directed to a mixer in which a packing assembly is employed which requires continuous pressure of a lubricant acting on deformable sealing rings 55 and lip seals 9, 10 and lip seals 21, 22. Without the lubricant pump providing high-pressure lubricant through conduits 12, 17 of Feger, the packing assembly I would likely render such

assembly inoperative for the intended purposes of Feger. Also, Feger discloses a shaft 3 of a large diameter with two steps inwardly and a very expensive packing assembly I not at all suited for mortar mixers of the type to which this invention is directed.

It seems that the only grease chamber in Feger is that in housing 4, 42 for encasing a roller bearing 20 which apparently receives grease from what appears to be a Zerk fitting at the lower portion of the unidentified ring structure bolted to cylinder 42, such ring structure being engaged with outer lip seal 22. The high pressure lubricant and pump of Feger must be operating constantly while in operation of the cement mixer, otherwise leakage of such lubricant would seep into the cement and damage same.

None of the seal means 13', 55', 9 or 10 of Feger are engaged with shaft 3, nor is seal means 16 engaged with shaft 3. Apparently all of 6, 7, 8 and 53 of Feger rotates (not sure about 55) and section 14 is nonrotatable, but is axially slidable along surface 19. Such a construction of Feger is overly complex and does not meet the structural recitations and limitations now found in the claims as presently amended. It is well known that a high pressure lubricant with a continuously operating pump is not the same as a common grease chamber for a bearing, for example. Even Feger recognizes this by providing a grease chamber for the roller bearing 20 with lip seals 21 and 22 flanking same and the grease being provided via Zerk fitting (not identified by Feger).

Claim 1, for example, calls for inter alia,

"a housing attached outwardly of said end plate and having all components of said trunnion assembly disposed outwardly of said end plate. . .a first seal means adjacent said end plate and positioned around and engaged with said shaft. . .a second seal means spaced outwardly from said first seal and positioned around and engaged with said shaft, said first and second seal means partitioning a portion of said interior space to define a first chamber for carrying grease, said second seal means being spaced away from said bearing to partition a second portion of said interior space to define a second chamber for carrying grease, said housing including a first grease passageway for providing grease into said first chamber and a second grease passageway spaced away from said first grease passageway for providing grease into said second chamber to grease said bearing and inhibit egress of mortar to said bearing, said first and second grease passageways being separate, distinct and non-communicating with each other such that said first and second chambers are individually periodically greased respectively from said first and second grease passageways.", which are not shown or suggested by Feger.

Claim 2 now claims "said shaft" and thus elements 9 and 10 do not contact or engage said shaft.

Claims 3 and 4 are believed to be patentable in that the seal means 16 of Feger does not contact said shaft.

Claim 6 is believed to be patentable in that the fittings to the high pressure lubricant are not grease fittings at all but line connections between a high pressure pump(s) and a sump of lubricant, and also for substantially the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 7-9 are dependent on claim 6 and further recite structure not shown or suggested by Feger.

Claim 11 now clearly defines the trunnion and shaft assembly and is believed to be patentable over Feger for substantially the same reasons as claim 1 above.

Claims 12-14 are dependent on claim 11 and structurally define over Feger.

Claim 16 is not believed to be properly rejected under 35 USC 102 by Feger '962 in view of Feger '446, but even if combined the claim 16 is not believed anticipated nor rendered unpatentable under 35 USC 103. Claim 16 as now amended, is believed to not be anticipated by Feger for substantially the same reasons as claim 6.

Claims 17-19 are believed to be patentable over Feger for substantially the same reasons as claim 16 and by the specific limitations therein.

Allowance of all the claims as herein presented is respectfully solicited.

A telephone interview is requested to resolve any remaining issue or to consider any suggested amendment to the claims to render them more in accord with 35 USC 112 and/or to patentably define over the art of record.

Respectfully submitted,

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